ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 48. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1856. WHOLE NO. 350.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February 1855.

SAML R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I Thomas Bragg Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton,

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for, and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP,

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.
Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by
March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

"Small Stores," "Candles," &c.—1856-'57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
April 12, 1856.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c, as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 15th day of May, next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice,) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles (excepting the salt water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India rubber
Brushes shaving
Brushes, scrubbing
Brushes, shoe
Brushes, clothes
Buttons, navy vest
Buttons, navy medium
Buttons, navy coat
Buttons, dead-eye
Beeswax, in 1-4. lb. cakes, pure
Combs, coarse, India rubber
Combs, fine, India rubber
Grass for hats
Jack-knives
Razors, in single cases,
Razor straps, Ordway's
Scissors
Spoons
Blacking, boxes of
Cotton, spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to 1-8 inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, drill-eyed, betweens
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width, 1 1-2 inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, 1-2 inch wide
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length 1-2 inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter.

WHITE SALT WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty day's notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 50,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard stearine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length exclusive of tip, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New York only.

Mustard seed, American, brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks, for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penality to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries, made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1856.

April 24—w4w.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
March 27, 1856. 343 tf

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

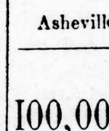
TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

COMMITTED,



TO the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 26th of April, a negro man who says his name is

DICK.

Said negro is about 5 feet 8 inches high, black, thick under lip, and weighs about 140 pounds. He says he belongs to McK. Johnston, of Henderson county, N. C.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. W. WILSON,
Asheville, May 8. *Jailor.*

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.
May 1, 1856. tf

Remarks of Mr. Clingman.

From a running debate in the House of Representatives, a few days since, on a proposition to increase the salaries of certain civil officers, we extract the following remarks of our Representative, Hon. T. L. Clingman:

Mr. CLINGMAN. I desire to say a few words upon this proposition. I am very much gratified that this debate has sprung up at this time. I believe such a discussion will be much more useful to the House, and to the country, than those in which we usually indulge.

While I agree with the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Haven,] that the public printer is not entitled, upon any principle of justice or equity, to this money, yet I cannot agree that he stands in a worse attitude than the other officers whose salaries were raised by that bill of 1854. How the gentleman voted upon that bill I do not know, but the public printer has just the same right to this extra compensation as all those other employees have—and that is none at all. They were all overpaid before. When I say overpaid, I use it in reference to the standard which every individual adopts in getting work done for himself. If you or I go out to get work done, we let it out to those who will do it at the lowest rate. If this House adopts that standard, we were paying all those officers too much at the time the bill was passed to increase their compensation. But as the matter now stands, if I vote for the amendment, I am obliged to vote for an increased allowance to two or three other officers—the librarian and his assistants. Now, I have never voted in a single instance, since I have been here, to increase the salary of any civil officer; and I tell gentlemen now, that, notwithstanding this increase of salary, a resolution will be brought in here towards the close of this session giving extra compensation, and a great many will vote for it, professing not to understand it. I therefore wish to inform all new members, and remind all old ones, that when this large increase of salary was made there was an express provision put into the bill—as an excuse, not as a justification, for I say it was intended as a mere excuse, and the result has proved it—that the usual extra allowance before given should not be given in future. In opposing it, I then called the attention of gentlemen to the fact, that that would be treated as a nullity, and sure enough so it was; and at the end of that very session you had the usual proposition for extra allowance. And I now tell gentlemen here, that if they look into a little paper of contingent expenditures, prepared by the Clerk under a law of this House, they will find that a great many of our employees get a larger amount by way of extra allowance at a short session, than they do by way of salary and emoluments, and yet the salaries which we pay are so high, that we find men coming here from all parts of the Union, and struggling for these offices.

Sir, my principal object in rising was this: I wished to call the attention of those gentlemen who claim to be Republicans, and who are doubtless a majority on the floor, and to whom you, sir, owe your election—I wish, I say, to call the attention of those who are standing up for economy to the circumstance. You will find that for the last few years the salaries of the clerks and subordinates, the doorkeeper and his subordinates, the pages, the superintendent of the folding-room, and messengers, have been largely increased.—Now, I say to those gentlemen that they will find that these officials—their own friends—if they are allowed to retain their present salaries, and especially if their salaries are increased, will come in at the end of the session asking extra allowance; and I should like to know on what principle gentlemen are going to denounce the Administration for its extravagance. There are gentlemen who stand here and refuse to vote money for the support of the Army, for carrying on the Indian war that has broken out on our frontiers, who refuse to vote appropriations that are necessary, because you cannot feed your army in the wilderness so cheaply as you can feed them at home, or in your settlements—there are gentlemen, I say, who stand up and denounce appropriations in the deficiency bill for the support of the army that is engaged in defending women and children on your frontiers; and yet I presume, they are going, at the end of the session, to vote the usual extra allowance to those officers. Now, I wish the country to understand this, if it is to be done.

My friend from Kentucky [Mr. H. Marshall] says they will vote in this amendment. How that will be I do not know. But I say to these gentlemen that I am very anxious to see a reformation in this thing. You talk about Government spending $70,000,000 a year. I should like to know with what grace gentlemen here can call Army officers or any one else to account for their large salaries, when it turns out that they vote extra compensation to officers here who, though they may be very good men, yet get at present much too large salaries, simply because these officials are favorites and friends, and because they are waiting on them here, and doing acts of civility? Why, sir, the whole system, so far as the public is concerned, is one of plunder. I do not know a single instance of the increase of salary of any of our civil officers in our time where it was necessary. But still you go on increasing the compensation of officers. Now, if those gentlemen who have got a majority here will come up and introduce a bill to reduce salaries to what they were four years ago under Mr. Fillmore's administration, when the first increase of salary took place, I will join hands with them, and support them, and give them all the credit of the measure before the country. That first increase of salary was not enough. No, sir. There were men in 1852 getting salaries of $800. They said they could not live on that, and Congress raised it to $1,000. Two years after that they came back and said they were starving on $1,000, and they proposed that their salary should be increased to $1,200.—But on looking at their complaints, it was found that the men who were getting $1,200 were even in a worse condition, if possible, than their subordinates; so that, by increasing the salaries of these men, we only increase the pressure upon them. I say to the Republican party that, if they come forward and introduce a bill to put down the salaries of officials to what they were in 1852, I will not only vote with them, but applaud them.

Mr. HAVEN. I do not wish to interfere improperly with the gentlemen, but I wish to say to him, that he need not be afraid of the Republican party not acting in anything the Democracy will do. They have joined hands to prevent us from getting rid of the payment of this immense amount of money; and now he says, if the Republicans will join him and do the other thing—reduce the salaries of officers generally—he will support them and applaud them before the country. When the day comes that those parties will join to reduce the salaries of employees by any general law, it will be a day of rejoicing throughout the country. But as that day is so very remote, the proper course is now for gentlemen to come up and put a stop to this immense compensation to the public printer.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I would ask the gentleman from New York whether he did not vote at the last Congress for these increased salaries?

Mr. HAVEN. No, sir, I did not; and let me say further, that not only did I not vote to increase salaries, but I struggled here long, hot days to prevent the Democracy from giving to men who, four years ago, got $1,500 a year for post office service in California, $5,000 a year; and they did it against my opposition, and, in addition to that, let them draw back pay for a year before, making it $10,000.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I am very much gratified to find that my friend from New York stood as I did. I did not know that he had done so, as I have not looked at the Journal lately. I remember that two years ago, when the gentlemar. from Pennsylvania [Mr. Robbins] brought in a bill to increase these salaries, I appealed to him not to move the previous question, but to allow me to speak against the bill. But he declined to do so, and the House sustained the previous question; and it was only on the second attempt that we had men enough to get the yeas and nays. My friend from New York tells me he acted with me on that occasion. We got only thirty-nine men to vote against suspending the rules; and they were enough to call the yeas and nays. But it so happened that the gentleman [Mr. Robbins] failed to move a reconsideration, and hence I got an opportunity to make a speech against the bill; and the bill rather "caved in" that evening. Next morning all these clerks had rallied, and called on their friends in the House; and they came up in a body and pressed the bill through. How my friend from New York voted then I do not know; but I am extremely gratified to find my friend now striking at Democrats and Republicans in regard to this matter. I must do the Democrats the justice to say that, if you come to scan the yeas and nays on the bill increasing salaries last Congress, you will find that a larger proportion of Democrats—considering their numbers—voted against it, than of the other side of the House.

Mr. HAVEN. The Democracy had a majority of seventy-six in the House.

Mr. CLINGMAN. The gentleman says the Democracy had a majority of seventy-six.—So they had. But, according to my recollection, a majority of the Democrats voted against the increase, while almost the entire body of the opposition voted for it. A portion of the Democracy—I mean the "fishy" Democrats—those men who do not stand up fairly and squarely to the Baltimore platform, in the matter of economy, &c.—went over, under the pressure of some of their friends, joined the opposition, and carried the bill through.

Now, here is my friend from Kentucky, [Mr. H. Marshall.] He does not belong either to the Democracy or the Republicans. He stands by himself. I will not say that he stands at the head of the American party, but certainly if he does not there is no man a head over him; he will remember that four years ago, under the Fillmore administration, a movement was made to increase the salaries of officials. I do not say this for the purpose of censuring either him or the present President. I only want to show that this has been the action of Congress without regard to who has got a majority, or to who is in power. And the clerks, messengers, pages, &c., are no better satisfied now than they were when they got comparatively small salaries. I very much hoped, two years ago, that the President, who vetoed several bad acts, would have put his veto upon that bill increasing salaries. I believe that it would have done more to entitle him to a renomination than anything else he could have done.

The gentleman from New York is very ingenious in regard to this matter. He is very anxious to prevent the public printer from getting the increase of salary. So am I. But I am not going to strike at the public printer by an amendment giving an increase of salary to other officers. The gentleman understands very well, and so stated in his remarks, that one of the objects of this amendment is to increase the salaries of some officers. Now, as I have a clean record, I do not mean to vote to increase the salaries of officers who, I think, are already overpaid.—Neither do I want the public printer to have this increase of pay; and if the gentleman will only go for striking out one branch of the amendment in relation to these officers, and leave in that relating to the public printer, I will go with him. More than that; if he introduce into the deficiency bill a proposition to reduce the salaries of all officers to what they were in 1852, I will vote with him for that proposition, and give him credit for introducing it.

I am asked by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Simmons,] if I did not vote to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the last session of Congress. If the gentleman will refer to the Globe, he will find that I not only voted against the proposition to increase the salaries of these judges, but spoke against it.

The same gentleman asks me whether, two years ago, I opposed strenuously the joint resolution giving twenty per cent. extra compensation to the employees of the legislative department of the Government. Sir, if the gentleman will look to the Globe of that period, he will find that I not only voted against that joint resolution, but that I spoke and struggled earnestly against its passage—not, perhaps, with as much ability as the gentleman from New York would have exhibited, but with as much earnestness. I have uniformly struggled against these propositions to increase salaries, because I regard this as the greatest evil to which the country is exposed, with the exception, always, of one other question, which, however, I do not now propose to discuss.

Why, sir, during the administration of John Quincy Adams $14,000,000 was regarded as a very large sum. The expenses of the Government increased to $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 under Van Buren; and he went out of office under a storm of indignation, in consequence of his profligacy in the Government expenditures. During the administration of Fillmore the expenditures were still further increased. During that Administration the salaries of those clerks were increased. Four years ago a still larger increase was made; and so this increase has been going on. Both sides of the House are responsible for it.

But, sir, lest the remarks I have made should, by implication, place me in the attitude of doing injustice to the present Administration, I will say that I presume that the appropriations contained in the amendments of the Senate to the deficiency bill, for the Army and the Navy, are all needed. The money is needed, and must be paid at some time. We have in the last four or five years acquired California, Utah, and New Mexico. In this large expanse of territory, exposed to the depredations of Indians, the Government must necessarily maintain troops, and they must be maintained at an enormous expense. The consequence is, that while you used to be able to maintain your Army at a cost of two or three hundred a year per man, it now costs eight hundred or a thousand dollars.—But the officers of the Army and civilians also say, and I believe they are right, that the Army cannot be maintained in that country for much less than it now costs.

Now, whether these Indian wars could have been prevented, or not, I do not now propose to ask. But I say to the Republican gentlemen of this House, that if they refuse to vote money for the defense and protection of the helpless people on the frontier, in defiance of the recommendation of the Administration, and the well-known fact that a large number of troops have to be kept there at an enormous expense, and at the same time vote to increase the salaries of their own particular friends here, they will place themselves in an unenviable attitude before the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. As the gentleman has spoken of the votes of members of the Republican party in this House, I will, with his permission, correct an error in the statement of the gentleman from New York, [Mr. HAVEN.] I find, on referring to the yeas and nays on concurring in this amendment to the deficiency bill, that thirty-eight votes of the Republican party were given with that of the gentleman from New York in favor of the amendment, and only twenty-four voted against it.

Mr. CLINGMAN. I do not propose to trouble myself with that matter. I was saying (and I make the proposition directly in order that I may not seem to do injustice to my political friends) that I regard this increased expenditure as a growing evil. It is now getting up to $70,000,000 a year, and a great deal of that is not for the ordinary support of the Government; and I believe that any party that would set itself firmly against this increase of expenditures would take strong hold on the heart of the country. At the rate we are going on, our expenses will in ten years reach $200,000,000; and it will never stop until every man in the country gets an office; and then, if one man received more than another, and unless every man received as much as the President of the United States gets, there would be dissatisfaction and clamor. I should be gratified to see these expenditures reduced, but I do not believe you will ever be able to stop the system until you conclude to adopt direct taxation. I am for free trade, and then for direct taxation to defray the expenses of the Government. The Government will then become economical. Indeed, the fear is, that you would not then appropriate enough to pay the expenses of the public service. But now, whenever a proposition comes in to increase somebody's salary, it goes through the House without difficulty; we can scarcely get enough to order the yeas and nays upon it.

But, sir, I rose with no disposition to make a speech upon the subject. I did not know that this question was coming up; I merely wished to call the attention of the House to the subject. I agree with the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Giddings,] that when there is a large surplus in the treasury, it would be wise to make appropriations for permanent works of improvement. I therefore voted with him for the appropriation for the Washington aqueduct, and I regretted that it did not pass. These Army appropriations are necessary; and I trust that the House will reconsider its vote, and adopt these amendments. In 1852, I recollect, the House reduced the appropriations estimated for the Army and Navy $2,500,000; but the Executive went on and spent the money, and, at the next session of Congress, it was voted as a deficiency. I resisted the appropriation, but it was carried through; and they will do it again. Indian hostilities are in progress in Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Nebraska; the President is authorized by law to control the Army and Navy; the expenses will be incurred; we shall have to foot the bill at some time, and I think we had better do it now. I will not trouble the House longer.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, May 15, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

APOPINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

Murphy,	Cherokee,	Thursday	8th May.
Franklin,	Macon,	Saturday	10th "
Webster,	Jackson,	Monday	12th "
Waynesville,	Haywood,	Tuesday	13th "
Hendersonville,	Henderson,	Thursday	15th "
Asheville,	Buncombe,	Saturday	17th "
Marshall,	Madison,	Monday	19th "
Kelsey's Store,	"	Tuesday	20th "
Burnsville,	Yancey,	Wed'day	21st "
Marion,	McDowell,	Friday	23d "
Rutherfordton,	Rutherford,	Monday	26th "

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the Anti Know Nothing Party in the bounds of the Town Company, at the Court House, on Saturday the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to appoint five delegates to the County Convention to assemble on the first Saturday in June.

☞We understand that leading Know Nothings in this District are attempting to excite the prejudices of our people against the action of the last Democratic Legislature in favor of Internal Improvements. They are complaining of the Revenue Bill, and we learn that their candidates generally are expected to take ground against it. Two years ago they promised the people that if they were put in power they would appropriate ten millions for Rail Roads. Now they are raising a hue and cry because the Democrats would not repudiate the debt saddled on the State by some of these very Know Nothings who are opposing the Revenue Bill. What is Mr. Gilmer's position on this point? Is he with these repudiators or against them? Is he like some of his friends hereabouts, opposed to taxing the people to pay for the Central Road and other works which he and they once claimed the credit of originating?

The object no doubt in bringing Mr. Gilmer here so early in the canvass is to enable him to make all the capital he can by pretending to favor Internal Improvements, and then to allow the small fry politicians of his party time and opportunity to assail the liberal action of the last Democratic Legislature in favor of Rail Roads, by crying out against taxation, and thus slip into power upon an excitement which cannot fail to destroy all our hopes of having this section of the State penetrated by Rail Roads. We have heard it asserted by these Know Nothings and their friends that no man who voted for the Revenue Bill can be re-elected. We believe no such absurdity. But suppose it should be the case, in what position does it place men who may be elected by opposing it? Certainly it commits them against all further appropriations for Rail Roads, and leaves us in the West the victims of Know Nothing trickery and demagogueism, with no alternative but repudiation of the honest debts of the State, or the payment of those debts without any hope of extending the works further than they have already progressed.

The Work goes on.

We take the liberty of making the following extract from a private letter, dated

GREENSBORO', May 4, 1856.

"* * * You will please forward to me one copy of your paper, and one to the address of —— ——. We are in the best of spirits in this portion of the State, and expect to give Bragg an increased vote. There are many old line Whigs here who will vote for Bragg. Raleigh Galloway, of Rockingham county; and Edward Martin, of Stokes, are advocating Bragg's election. Galloway, you will remember, was the Whig Elector on the Taylor ticket in 1848. He cannot swallow Know Nothingism."

The People at Work.

In another column may be found the proceedings of a meeting of the Anti Know Nothing party in the Reems Creek precinct. The resolution passed on the occasion, endorsing the course of David Coleman, Esq., as State Senator, will elicit a hearty *amen* from every portion of the District. Mr. Coleman has not yet, that we are apprized of, formally announced himself a candidate for re-election; but we presume it is his intention to do so at an early day. At all events, the people intend to re-elect him. He is, we have abundant reason to believe, stronger now by several hundred votes, than he was two years ago. He is bound to go through—can't be prevented.

The right spirit is abroad among the people. They are organizing and working with a zeal and ardor which plainly foreshadow future political events in this State.

Dying Off.

A friend writing from Madison county under date May 9th, says: "Know Nothingism expired in this quarter on the renomination of Gov. Bragg. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the Democracy." Just so throughout the State. Push on the column, and give the patriotic and talented Bragg a majority such as no man ever received in the State.

☞The Democratic Review, for May, is on our table, filled as usual with well written and valuable articles. Address, G. P. Buell, Esq., Washington, D. C. Price, $3 a year.

☞The South Carolina Agriculturist for May, has been received. Edited by Col. A. G. Sumner, and published at Columbia, S. C., at the low price of $1 per annum.

☞Rev. William Hicks, Editor of the Herald of Truth, has been in our town for some days, attending the Tract Convention and the Commencement Exercises at the Female College. He is, we are glad to see, in the enjoyment of improved health.

☞Massachusetts will vote the American ticket in November.—*Wil. Herald.*

Very likely. She voted the "American ticket" at the last Congressional election, filling the House of Representatives with a horde of vile Abolitionists, whose Americanism was displayed in the election of N. P. Banks, a Black Republican amalgamationist, to the Speaker's chair.

Democratic Triumph in Philadelphia.

The election in Philadelphia on Tuesday the 6th inst., for municipal officers, resulted in a full, complete, and overwhelming Democratic triumph.

The entire Democratic ticket is elected.—Vaux, for Mayor, has 3,873 majority.

The Democrats have also a majority in both branches of the City Council. The select council stands, with those holding over, 14 democrats to 10 opposition, and the common council stands 60 democrats to 17 opposition.

The Pennsylvanian of yesterday morning says:

"We have made a clean sweep of the city—mayor, solicitor, comptroller, receiver of taxes, and city commissioner—and the 'birthplace of know nothingism has become its grave.' The country owes this victory to the democratic party; but it is due to the conservative whigs to say that they acted in perfect harmony with the democracy; for they both now stand, to all intents and purposes, upon the same political platform. We extend to them the right hand of fellowship for their noble bearing on yesterday. All who have contributed to this unparalleled success, 'deserve well of their country.'

"Who in this land of liberty would have supposed, before the fact appeared, that a miserable organization like that of the secret order could have dominated in an intelligent population like that which Philadelphia contains? But such is the fact. The world, in many of its epochs, has exhibited such examples, and they have in every instance tended to purify the political atmosphere. However depressing they may be for the moment, they improve public opinion, and direct it to a more just appreciation of right and justice. We have borne our temporary ills with becoming fortitude, and Providence has at length rewarded our manhood. Let us all now rejoice in a higher wisdom than man possesses, and never doubt the ultimate triumph of justice and equality.

"The scene in front of our office was one of the wildest enthusiasm—delegation after delegation from the different wards passing with exultant shouts of victory, accompanied by music, and bearing transparencies with quaint and appropriate devices."

☞Mr. Francis P. Blair and Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson both claim (says the New York Day Book) to have been warm friends of Gen. Jackson, to have been perfectly familiar with his views, and to have shared like brothers his society and affection. Now, Mr. Donelson declares that, if the General were alive, he would be a know-nothing; while Mr. Blair as stoutly insists that, were "Old Hickory" still living, he would be a genuine black republican. This is a very strange disagreement between two persons who knew *all* about Gen. Jackson.

Mail Robbery.

Wm. F. Payne, formerly of Danville, Va., an ambrotypist, was arrested on Saturday last for stealing a letter, containing a check for $47, from the Post Office at Madison, N. C. He was lodged in the jail at Greensborough, N. C.

"More Dictation"!

When Mr. Clingman addressed a letter to his constituents, the Know Nothing press throughout the length and breadth of the land received it with a yell of rage, and at every turn met us in glaring capitals the cry of "more dictation!" And although Mr. Clingman did not go beyond the limits of strict propriety in addressing his immediate constituency, for it was their right to ask his opinions and his duty to give them, no epithet has been found too coarse and vulgar to be used in this Know Nothing crusade against him. Very recently, as we learn from our exchanges, a letter has been written by one Mr. E. G. Reed, a Know Nothing who represents the Greensborough District in Congress. In this letter Mr. Reed attempts to answer the positions taken in Mr. Clingman's letter. It is a significant fact that Mr. Reed and Mr. Gilmer live in the same District, and that while the latter is filling a list of appointments here, the former should be sending into the District a bitter and unscrupulous attack upon Mr. Clingman! It looks wonderfully like a pre-concerted trick. Mr. Gilmer came here at an unusual period in a gubernatorial canvass—his appointments were made without consultation with Gov. Bragg, and evidently with the desire to avoid that gentleman's presence, and now follows Mr. Reed's attack upon Mr. Clingman. Does it not wear a suspicious face? Does it not look like Mr. Gilmer's *real* object in his hot haste to visit the mountains was more with the view of striking a blow at Mr. Clingman than with any hope of making votes for himself? We can inform the gentleman that he is on the wrong trail—that he has underrated the patriotism and intelligence of the western people, if he thinks to humbug them by this device.

But how do the Know Nothing presses receive this "dictation" from Mr. Reed? Just as might be expected. They are singing long and loud halleluiahs over it, and thousands and tens of thousands of copies will be scattered over the country, and an honest people will be exhorted to read it, and join in the demagoguical cry against Mr. Clingman, who committed an unpardonable sin in denouncing Abolition fanaticism and warning the Southern people of the dangers which threaten them.

It is "dictation" in Mr. Clingman to address his constituents, but it is marvellously proper for Mr. Reed, a man of whom very few in the District ever heard, to write a dictatorial letter, (really to the freemen of this District, whatever may be its pretended designation,) informing them that it is their duty to support the distinguished writer's distinguished friend, Mr. John A. Gilmer, for the office of Governor; and in the second place informing them (by legitimate implication) that Mr. Clingman is a great political rascal, and as they (the freemen of the District) have not sense enough to see it, he condescends to enlighten them! Great is Know Nothing humbuggery, and Mr. Reed is its prophet!

We have not yet seen this precious epistle to the people of the hill country, and only design at present to inform our readers that orders are on the way from headquarters instructing them how to vote. When the document comes to hand, we will, perhaps, have something more to say of it.

Great Britain and the United States.

The New York Courier gives some figures in relation to the population of Great Britain, past and prospective. Thus:

Census.	*Population.*
1801	16,338,000
1811	18,547,000
1821	21,193,000
1831	24,306,000
1841	27,019,000
1851	27,309,000
1861	30,040,000
1871	33,044,000
1881	36,348,000

The population for the next three decennial periods is estimated by adding ten per cent., which corresponds nearly to the increase of preceding years of the half century.

Look at the prospects of our own country as to population:

Census.	*United States.*	*Great Britain.*
1790	3,929,000	——
1800	5,405,000	16,338.000
1810	7,239,000	18,547,000
1820	9,638,000	21,198,000
1830	12,860,000	24,306,000
1840	17,063,000	27,019,000
1850	23,191,000	27,309,000
1860	30,921,000	30,040,000
1870	41,228,000	33,044,000
1880	54,970,000	36,348,000

According to the foregoing, in 1860, the United States will possess a larger population than Great Britain. The movement will continue in the same ratio from that time forward. The growth of this country has indeed been extraordinary. There is nothing like it in modern history.

Important from Nicaragua.

Late advices from Nicaragua state that Gen. Walker had won a great battle at Rivas, capturing the city, and killing about 600 Costa Ricans. Walker's loss was 30, killed, and a small number wounded.

President Mora has issued a proclamation, making death the fate of all fillibusters that fall into the hands of the Costa Ricans.

Tract Convention.

In another part of to-day's paper we publish the official proceedings of the Tract Convention which assembled in this town on Friday last. To all who feel an interest in the moral advancement of our people, irrespective of party names, the occasion was one of deep interest. Every charge in this Conference District was represented, and the preachers generally manifested an earnest zeal and devotion in the great work which augurs well for the future. The questions which incidentally arose during the sittings of the Convention, called out many excellent off-hand speeches; and although differences of opinion on minor points sometimes existed, every address breathed the same genuine devotion to the best interests of the church and the world.

The Tract Agent for the Holston Conference, Rev. William H. Rogers, was here, as earnest, as zealous, and as devoted to his work as ever. The Conference never had, and never will have, a more useful and untiring laborer. He informed us that there is, throughout the Conference, a rapidly growing interest in the Tract cause—that the demand for tracts and religious books is daily becoming greater.

The Sabbath School Anniversary, on Sunday afternoon, is worthy of notice, being intimately connected with the objects of the Convention. Prior engagements deprived us of the privilege of being present, but we learn that a scene was presented which drew tears from "eyes all unused to weep." Two hundred children, and their instructors, gathered into one room, their eyes sparkling with joy as they passed an examination before a large and intelligent auditory, is a sight worth seeing, and one calculated to inspire the heart of the christian patriot with the hope that the free institutions of our beloved country rest upon a firmer basis than bayonets and cannon balls—upon the intelligence, the virtue, and the christianity of the people. The most interesting feature of the occasion was the infant class, composed of children from three to six years of age. The class numbers about thirty, and under the kind and judicious training of Mrs. Isabella H. Cummings, are making rapid advancement—so rapid, indeed, as to seem almost incredible. Mrs. C., with a tact and patience which few possess, has already succeeded in imparting to her little charge a considerable degree of general biblical knowledge, and they readily answered many questions that would puzzle older heads. Their progress in singing is truly wonderful, and proves what may be done in this "divine art" by proper training at the proper time.

Excellent addresses were made to the school by Rev. William Hicks, Rev. Dr. Cummings, and Rev. James A. Reagan.

The Preacher in charge of the Station, Rev. Coleman Campbell, has been untiring in his efforts to build up a flourishing Sunday School, and he has succeeded.

☞In the House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Clingman of this State, offered a resolution authorising the President of the United States for the better protection of the persons and property of American citizens under the law of nations, and as secured by existing treaty stipulations, with reference to the thoroughfares or lines of travel between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, to employ any part of the land or naval forces of the country, and to call for and use any number of volunteers that may be necessary, to provide for the safety of passengers and other of our citizens in those localities, and that such forces might be used by him in aid of the local authorities or otherwise, to insure the observance of such rights as the government of the United States and its citizens are entitled to enjoy.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution, whereupon Mr. Clingman moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia, inquired what disposition the gentleman intended to make of the resolution. He was willing that it should be introduced for reference, but not willing that it should immediately be put upon its passage.

Mr. Clingman replied that he thought it ought to pass; but if a majority of the House desired its reference he should not object.

Throwing off all Disguise.

Know-nothingism in the northern States is throwing off all disguise, and boldly avowing its abolition parentage. A despatch from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, says:

"The New Hampshire American State council to-day elected delegates to the free soil American convention which is to meet in New York on the 12th of June; also, passed strong American and anti-Nebraska resolutions, endorsing the action of their delegates in seceding from the Philadelphia convention, and repudiating the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson. The resoultions were adopted unanimously."

☞The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette is witty over Mr. Fillmore's prospects. It says:

Mr. Fillmore was informed of his nomination when in Rome. Strange to say he did not appear to attach much importance to the matter. The report says "it had no influence at all upon him." It hasn't any on anybody else.

The sum of $175,000 has been subscribed at Covington, Ky., to build a bridge over the Ohio river.

Mr. Gilmer's First Speech.

Mr. Gilmer, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, made the first speech of the campaign in Stokes county. He was replied to by Thos. Settle, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham. The Standard was furnished with a sketch of the discussion, from which we extract the more important points, to show our readers Mr. Gilmer's position on some of the vitally important questions of the day.

Mr. Gilmer commenced with a history of the Missouri compromise, and of the compromise of 1850, and the effect of the latter in bringing about the platforms of the two great parties in 1852. After devoting about an hour and a half to this, his conculsion in his own words was, that in the Kansas-Nebraska act Whigs and Democrats had broken the bonds of peace—were responsible for all the agitation in the country; and that, as a remedy, he proposed to go back to 1852. Mr. Settle, in his reply, charged this home upon him with much force and effect, showing that it was nothing more nor less than a proposition *to restore the Missouri line.* Mr. Gilmer interrupted Mr. Settle, and said he would explain his language in his reply; *but he did not touch the point again.*

Mr. Gilmer next discussed State politics—denied that he was opposed to Free Suffrage; but when asked whether, if a member of the next Legislature, he would vote for the Free Suffrage act now pending before the country, *he said that was not a supposable case, and would not answer.* He was then asked if he would recommend its passage, if elected Governor. He could not say this was not a supposable case, and so *he declined to answer.*

Mr. Gilmer was asked, among other questions, if he had taken the Know Nothing oaths; *but he refused to answer, saying that was personal.*

We learn from our correspondent that Mr. Settle's reply was highly creditable to himself, and satisfactory to his friends. He occupied broad State and national ground upon every question, and maintained them with much force. Mr. Gilmer, practiced and able as he is in debate, was much troubled and embarrassed by the reply, and by the questions propounded. He evaded, dodged, told some characteristic anecdotes, and evidently *lost ground by his effort.*

Mr. Gilmer sets out in the campaign with the declaration that the Kansas-Nebraska act is a violation of the compromise of 1850. In endorsing, as he does, the Philadelphia platform of the K. N. party, he holds that the repeal of the Missouri restriction was a "reckless and unwise act." In this Mr. Gilmer differs radically with Mr. Badger and other distinguished Southern Whigs.

Mr. Badger emphatically declares that the legislation of 1850 on this subject, "*treated the line of 39 deg. 30 min. as if it had politically, no existence;*" and then shows, in the same speech, that "the legislation of 1850 was founded upon a distinct repudiation of the idea of making any difference between the condition of a people lying on one side of a line of latitude, and the condition of a people lying on the other side." He then goes on to argue that the Missouri restriction was, in substance and to all intents and purposes, repealed by the compromise of 1850; and he declares, with reference to the Kansas-Nebraska act, then under consideration, that "it is therefore, as it seems to me, wise and just to pursue the principles indicated in, and out of which sprang the legislation of 1850. It is unjust to no section of the country." [See Appendix to Congressional Globe, vol. 29, 1st session 33d Congress.] We shall publish in full, as soon as we can make room for it, Mr. Badger's speech on the subject; and if the K. N. presses are disposed to set the whole matter in its true light before their readers, they will do the same. We took occasion, when the speech was made, to express our gratification at Mr. Badger's course, and to characterize the speech itself as the most fervid, the most impressive, and the ablest effort of his life. We are entirely willing to leave it to the people to decide who is right on this subject, Mr. Gilmer or Mr. Badger.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Public Meeting.

At a meeting called by the Democrats and Anti-Know Nothings of Reem's Creek Company, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the County Convention at Asheville on the 1st Saturday in June, prox., J. G. D. Garrison, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. T. Weaver requested to act as Secretary.—Col. J. R. Weaver explained the object of the meeting, when the resolutions passed by the County Convention held at Sulphur Springs, were read and unanimously adopted, with an appended resolution—

Resolving, That we, as a Convention, earnestly approve of the course of David Coleman as a public servant, and commend him to the good will of the voting population of the county, as a man every way worthy of our confidence and support.

The Chairman appointed William Fox, James N. Davis, and Zachariah Cole, a Committee to select Delegates to represent us in the County Convention, who reported the names of the following gentlemen; viz: Col. J. R. Weaver, J. G. D. Garrison, A. J. Gill, Dr. J. B. Weaver, and Joel Cole, which selection was confirmed, and they instructed to go for Dr. M. L. Neilson to represent the county in the lower house of the next Legislature.

The meeting then adjourned, with a request that the Asheville News publish the proceedings.

J. G. D. GARRISON, Chm'n.
J. T. WEAVER, Sec'ry.

A few books well chosen are of more value than a great library.

College Examination.

As we are compelled to put our forms to press on Wednesday morning, it is impossible to bestow upon the Examination exercises, now progressing in the Holston Conference Female College, such a notice as they deserve. We spent a short time at the College on Monday afternoon, and heard several of the classes in the Preparatory Department examined, and to say we were satisfied with the proficiency of the pupils, and of the ability of their teacher, Miss Hastings, would not fully express our feelings. We were not only satisfied, but very much gratified, and so we believe were all present.

The Institution has, we venture to say, fully met the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

We shall take occasion hereafter to give a more befitting notice of this interesting occasion.

☞We learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder, that a little daughter of D. T. Clark, Esq., of Orange county, N. C., died on the 11th ult., from the effects of poison taken in the stomach by eating stewed apples which had stood in an earthen jar until pregnated with the glazing.

☞Mr. Buchanan has accepted an invitation of Gov. Wise to visit Richmond, Va.

☞Counterfeit $50 bills on the State Bank of Charleston, S. C., are in circulation.

☞One hundred Polish families, mostly farmers, have settled in Kames county, Texas, near the San Antonio river.

☞Hon. Ogden Hoffman, recently Attorney General of New York, died Thursday after a short illness.

☞Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, late candidate for Speaker, has been nominated for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of Illinois.

Old Grimes.

A ballad somewhat old, but none the worse for wear.

Old Grimes is dead—that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more;
He us'd to wear a long black coat.
All button'd down before.

His heart was open as the day;
His feelings all were true;
His hair was somewhat inclin'd to gray—
He wore it in a que.

Whene'er was heard the voice of pain,
His breast with pity burn'd—
The large, round head upon his cane
From ivory was turn'd.

Thus ever prompt at pity's call,
He knew no base design—
His eyes were dark, and rather small,
His nose was acquiline.

He liv'd at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pocket-holes behind—
His pantaloons were blue.

Unharm'd—the sin which earth pollutes,
He pass'd securely o'er;
And never wore a pair of boots,
For thirty years or more.

But poor Old Grimes is now at rest,
Nor fears misfortune's frown,
He had a double-breasted vest—
The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert.
He had no malice in his mind—
No ruffles on his shirt.

His neighbors he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay;
He wore large buckles in his shoes,
And chang'd them every day.

His knowledge, hid from public gaze,
He did not bring in view—
Nor make a noise, town-meeting days,
As many people do.

His worldly goods he never threw
In trust to fortune's chances;
But liv'd (as all his brothers do)
In easy circumstances.

Thus, undisturb'd by anxious cares,
His peaceful moments ran;
And everybody said he was
A fine old gentleman.

Fatal Duel.

Our community was painfully startled, on Saturday afternoon last, by the reception of a telegraphic despatch from Marion, S. C., to the effect that a hostile meeting had taken place, near Fair Bluff, between Dr. Wm. C. Wilkings and Jos. H. Flanner, Esq., both young men and citizens of this place; and that, on the third fire, the former received the ball of his antagonist through the lungs, and in a very few minutes, expired. The difficulty grew out of a speech made by Mr. Wilkings on Wednesday evening last, at the Democratic meeting at the Court House. They fought with pistols, at ten paces—Mr. Wilkings being the challenger.

We do not feel called upon to say more upon this most unfortunate occurrence, except that the parties were very much esteemed here by their friends and acquaintances; and that this tragical result has cast a gloom the like of which, we trust, may never occur again.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Dr. Freeman, of New York, says that almost one quarter of the children under 15 years of age in that city, die of hereditary inebriety. He advocates the erection of an asylum for inebriates, and says that eight per cent. of cases can be cured by such an institution. This is asserted on the strength of experiments made by the doctor himself and the testimony of other distinguished physicians.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR DAWSON.—Ex-Senator Dawson, of Georgia, died suddenly a few days since. The deceased served several terms in the federal House of Representatives with distinguished ability. He was afterwards elected Governor, and subsequently to the Senate of the United States.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

Tract Convention.

Pursuant to notice, a Convention of the travelling and local preachers, and the friends generally of the Tract, Sunday School and Bible causes, in the bounds of the Asheville District, assembled in the Masonic Hall, in the town of Asheville, on Friday morning the 9th inst.

On motion, Rev. Coleman Campbell was called, temporarily, to the Chair, and Rev. Thos. W. Atkin appointed Secretary.

The Convention was called to order, and on motion of Rev. W. H. Rogers, proceeded to elect permanent officers, as follows:

President—Rev. R. W. Patty.

Vice President—Rev. Thos. W. Atkin.

Secretary—J. M. Isreal.

On motion, the Delegates' names were enrolled as follows:

Rev's. John Reynolds, J. D. Baldwin, J. W. Williamson, J. W. Byrd, A. W. Cummings, G. W. Penley, J. B. Little, W. M. Kerr, J. R. Long, W. F. Parker, J. S. Burnett, Coleman Campbell, Richard Byrd, J. C. Evans, Wm. Hicks; and brethren W. D. Rankin, R. B. Vance, F. M. Starnes, Thos. F. Glenn, J. McBride, M. M. Gaines, and J. W. McElroy.

At the request of the President, Rev. W. H. Rogers, Tract Agent, explained the objects of the Convention.

After which, on motion, the following Committees were appointed:

On Tract Cause—Messrs. Rogers, Long, and R. Byrd.

On Sunday Schools—Messrs. Parker, Kerr, and Vance.

On Bible Cause—Messrs. Baldwin, Williamson, Reynolds, Little, and J. W. Byrd.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Three O'Clock, P. M.

Convention met according to adjournment.

Religious exercises conducted by Rev. Dr. Cummings.

Rev. W. H. Rogers, Chairman of Tract Committee, submitted the following report, which was read and adopted:

REPORT ON TRACT CAUSE.

The Tract Committee beg leave to submit the following Report—

ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

	Am't. Sub'rd.	Am't. Rec'd.
Asheville Station,	75 05	26 38
Reems' Creek Circuit,	54 00	41 60
Hendersonville "	5 00	1 50
Catawba "	16 00	
Burnsville "	33 00	14 50
Sulphur Springs "	44 00	24 20
Waynesville "	50 65	32 25
Franklin "	52 75	35 00
Webster "	13 00	6 70

From the above statistics, it will be seen that Henderson and Catawba Circuits are considerably behind the other Circuits in the Asheville District. This is owing to the fact that our Agent has not been able, as yet, to visit and present the great claims to those charges; but is now on his way there, and we shall expect soon to hear a good report from them.

For nearly six thousand years there has been in constant progress, a great moral warfare going on between the powers of darkness and the sacramental host of God; but never before was the conflict so great as now, or the battle so universal, warm and exciting, as at present. All parties of the assailants of Christianity are better organized, better disciplined and armed now than ever before.

Mohammedanism is making tremendous, and, we hope, her last efforts, or great stride, for the perpetuity of the doctrines of the false prophet. The infidelity of the old and new worlds has already mustered its most tremendous power, to bring into disrepute both the name of Christ and his followers.

Romanism has remoddled her mode of warfare against that pure system of religion, which was taught by Jesus Christ and his Apostles.

All these combinations indicate to the different branches of the great Protestant family their work, and present it in a very clear light.

The power of the press is acknowledged in all civilized nations. It was through the agency of the press that the immortal Luther first startled all Europe from the slumber of ages; and to the power of the press are all the Churches, more or less, indebted for their present intellectual and moral power, among the nations of the earth.

Tract Societies tell most powerfully against the armed powers of darkness. Hence, to the eye of faith, the final result of the contest alluded to, is not doubtful.

In view of the foregoing facts, we beg leave to present the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we highly approve of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and will give it our cordial support.

Resolved, 2. That we regard it as a part of the regular work of all our ministers, both local and travelling, to present the claims of the Tract Society of the M. E. Church, South, to all their congregations.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. ROGERS, Ch'm'n.

May 9, 1856.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until Saturday morning, 8 o'clock.

Saturday, May 10, 1856.

Convention met according to adjournment.

Religious exercises conducted by Rev. W. M. Kerr.

Rev. W. F. Parker, Chairman of the Committee on Sunday Schools, submitted the following Report, which was read and adopted:

REPORT ON SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Committee to which was referred the subject of Sabbath Schools in the bounds of the Asheville District, beg leave to present the following Report, to wit:

CHARGES.	CHUR'S Good.	CHUR'S Inferior.	No. Schools.	Chur's. build'g.	Mon's sub'd.
Asheville Station,	*		1	*1	2000
Hendersonville Circuit,	3	6	6		674
Catawba "	5	8	10	1	300
Burnsville "					
Reems' Creek "	1	6			
Sulphur Springs "	2	16	7	3	
Waynesville "	3	14	8	4	1200
Webster "	2	11	10		
Echota Mission,				1	500
Franklin Circuit,	4	7	14	1	300
Total of 10 Charges,	20	69	59	11	4974

*The congregation in Asheville worship at present in the Court House—the old Church having been removed to make room for a new and more commodious one.

In view of the increasing wants of the youth in Asheville District, and to awaken a deeper interest in the minds of our people at large; Therefore—

Resolved, 1. That we sincerely recommend all our local preachers and exhorters to address their respective congregations at least once this Conference year, on the subject of Sunday Schools.

Resolved, 2. That they take an active part in organizing S. Schools in every section of the country where the people have no regular preaching.

Resolved, 3. That the whole membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Asheville District, are affectionately requested to bestir themselves with regard to providing comfortable houses of worship, that Sabbath Schools may be carried on all the year, and the children of our charges trained in the precepts of the Gospel.

Rev. J. D. Baldwin, Chairman of Committee on Bible Cause, submitted the following report, which was read and adopted:

REPORT ON BIBLE CAUSE.

Your Committee on the Bible Cause, beg leave to make the following Report:

On examination, we find many families within the bounds of the Asheville District, destitute of the Holy Scriptures; and to supply this deficiency,

Resolved, 1. That the Agent for this portion of North Carolina be requested by this Convention, to make arrangements at once to procure a sufficient number of Bibles to supply the wants of the destitute in this country.

Resolved, 2. That we recommend the Agent to call on all the old Bible Societies in this District, to re-organize, and give strict account of all the funds and Bibles left in their care.

Resolved, 3. That the Presiding Elder and preachers of this District, unite with the Agent in collecting funds, and distributing the Word of God.

Resolved, 4. That it is the duty of the Church, both ministers and members, to assist in carrying out this benevolent enterprise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. D. BALDWIN,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
J. W. WILLIAMSON,
J. B. LITTLE,
J. W. BIRD,
} Committee.

On motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Sons of Temperance and Masonic Fraternity, for the use of their Hall.

On motion of Rev. John Reynolds,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Herald of Truth, the Asheville News, and Asheville Spectator.

On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House.

Eight O'Clock, P. M.

Convention met according to adjournment.

Religious exercises conducted by Rev. J. A. Reagan.

Rev. J. A. Reagan, and Rev. B. F. White, took seats in the Convention.

On motion of Rev. J. A. Reagan, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due, and are hereby tendered the citizens of Asheville, for their kindness and hospitality to the members of the Convention.

The Convention was addressed in a spirited and effective manner by Rev. W. H. Rogers and Rev. W. F. Parker.

On motion of Rev. William Hicks, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

R. W. PATTY, *President*.
T. W. Atkin, *Vice President*.
J. M. Isreal, *Secretary*.

The Hon. Miss Murray winds up her book on the United States with the following sentence:

"One might as well hope to improve the morals and increase the happiness of an idiot by turning him out of an asylum, as to hope for benefit to the negro from abolitionism."

"Sambo, what ye tink 'bout de world comin' to an end dis year?" "Dar, go away, nigger. Ye know nothin' tall about it. How can dis world hab an end, when it be round?"

Drowned in a church.—A few days since a little son of Mr. Bower was drowned in Memphis, Tennessee, by falling in the immersion pool of the Baptist church.

The Iowa City Gazette says the arrival of emigrants to that State, in that city alone, are form 250 to 300 persons each day.

A big price.—The price of a license to retail liquor in Demopolis, Alabama, has been raised to $10,000!

A Novel Sight.—Passing down Broadway at an early hour this morning, we saw a carriage drawn by six large dogs, well harnessed, and driven by a man seated "on the box," with the usual number of reins for "six in hand." The dogs had been well trained, for they passed along at full trot, and looked as if proceeding on important business, in which speed was necessary. This novel team attracted much attention.—*N. Y. Com.*

French Emigration.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Express is of opinion that the French emigration to America this year will be immense. The provincial French are a sober and industrious people.

What sort of a world would ours be if, there were no newspapers in it?

From the Aspinwall Courier, Extra, April 17.

Terrible Massacre at Panama.

Another of those terrible fights between the natives and foreigners, which have occurred on the Isthmus several times since the emigration to California commenced, transpired at Panama, on the night of Tuesday, the 15th. The result was a most horrible massacre of innocent passengers, a great destruction of passengers' baggage, and a davestation of property, both of the Railroad Company and individual residents near the Panama Railroad station.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of water-melon. The story is, that the native being much exasperated by the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, on seeing which the passenger fired at the native and severely wounded him. This brought forward another native, who stabbed the passenger, and then the combatants increased considerably on both sides for some time—a number were shot, and more badly cut with machetes.

Through the exertions of Mr. J. W. Johnson, the Panama Railroad Superintendent at the Panama station, the fight was then stayed for a short time. But, anon, it broke out with renewed violence, and an apparent organization and evident method, which told fearfully for the natives. About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Company and plunder were the chief motives of the actrocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed. The first affray occurred between six and seven p. m., and but brief intervals of tolerable quiet occurred between that hour and midnight. The most terrible assaults were made between 9 and 10 o'clock.

All the officials on the station, with the exception of the superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing and valuables of every description. The Panama Railroad counting room (including the desks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company) was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off; the books and papers were cut and torn to pieces, and one of the safes (which contained but little money) was broken open and pillaged, while the other was pieced to the inner linings but nothing taken therefrom. Every drawer and desk and closet was ransacked, and nothing left in its place or uninjured.

The freight house was riddled with balls, and all the baggage that had not been put in the lighters, to go off to the steamer, was rifled. The officers all left the station, except Mr. Center and Mr. Johnson; they were on the premises until the ransacking was nearly completed. Mr. Center had several very narrow escapes; two men were shot by his side, and he avoided the same fate by concealing himself among the rafters of the buildings.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded; among the latter were several women and children; among the former were—R. W. Marks, of Pennsylvania, a four years resident; M. Dubois, of Louisiana, also an old resident. Both of these were respectable and esteemed citizens, whom we have known long and well. Mr. Stokes, an officer of the Walker company that came to Panama on the Cortes, was also among the killed. Of the wounded we have the names of

Mitchell Bettern, Orleans county, Vt., from Gold Hill, Placer county, Cal., was found murdered in the woods near the railroad station. He had two thousand dollars on him when murdered. So we are informed by one of his fellow passengers.

An attempt having been made to get the passengers who were in the vicinity of the station on board the little steamer, the natives formed a guard at the beach, and stripped men, women, and children, as they approached, taking the women's rings from their fingers and ears, and their pins from their cuffs and bosoms.

Rev. Jno. Selwood, late rector of Trinity Church, Granthamville, S. C., was shot in the region of the stomach, and also in the head, with musket-balls—likewise, had a cut in the head with some sharp instrument.

At the police station there were some dozen of the "Illinois" passengers, all of whom were wounded, but noue of them seriously, except one—whose name we could not ascertain.

All the above were attended sedulously and as promptly as possible, by Drs. Otis, of the "Illinois," Warrenton, of the "Philadelphia," and Riley, of the "John L. Stevens." Drs. Kratowchil and Le Breton, of Panama, were engaged with the wounded that were taken to them during the evening—and they were at the railroad station, dressing wounds, when we left Panama yesterday morning.

They made here the most successful and lucrative pillage of the night; a large number of the passengers passed this ordeal, and among them were few who had not several hundred dollars, and some as much as five, six, and seven thousand dollars. Most yielded to the demands of the robbers, without much resistance, and those who made attempts to escape or resist, were immediately cut down.

Although the number of dead and wounded known, is not greater than we have stated, we feel confident that more were killed than have been found, or of whom we have any tidings.

Of fourteen dead who lay in the railroad freight house, on the following morning of the 16th, we could obtain the names of only one, Lieut. Stokes.

The management of the ostensible attempts to subdue the savages, after they commenced the second attack, was very bad, and indeed the police did very much harm rather than any good.

Aid for Walker.

New Orleans, May 8.

To-day 200 well armed and efficient men sailed to join Walker, under the command of Capt. Jacques.

Destructive Fire.

Louisville, May 9.

The business portion of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, was burnt on Saturday last, involving a loss of $100,000.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Card.

Mr. Atkin—Please allow us to say, thro' your paper, that we no longer intend to act with the Know Nothing party.

W. B. SMITH,
J. H. SMITH.

May 13, 1856.

Row in Washington.

Washington, May 6.

Mr. Herbert, member of Congress from California, was to-day assailed by the waiters at Willard's Hotel, and in self-defence fired a pistol, killing the head waiter. Much excitement prevails.

New York Market.

New York, May 9.

Cotton is firm—sales of 1,500 bales, at 11 1-8 cents for Middling Orleans; and 10 7-8 cents for Upland. Breadstuffs are unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, May 9.

Cotton is firmer—sales of 10,000 bales.—Middling 10 1-4 to 10 1-2 cents.

Charleston Market.

Charleston, May 8.

Sales of the week 5,000 bales cotton, at 3-8 a 1-2 cent decline. Good middling 10 7-8 a 11 cents.

MARRIED,

In Burnsville, N. C., on the 5th ult., by Isaac M. Broyles, Esq., Mr. John S. Bettis and Miss Lizzie J. Helm, both of Jefferson county, Tenn.

☞Knoxville Whig please copy.

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. E. L. Triplett in this place, on Wednesday the 7th inst., Mr. A. F. Fox, aged about 35 years, late of Morganton.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of Literary Board,
Raleigh, April 23, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made Distribution of said Fund for the first six months of the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the amount set apart for each County.

These amounts will be paid on compliance with the provisions of law relative to the same, at the Treasury Department of the State.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnett and Wilson, will receive their respective portions out of the amounts distributed to the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

THOMAS BRAGG,
Pres't ex-officio of Literary Board

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Dis. Share.
Alamance,	10,166	$1219 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36
Anson,	10,756	1290 72
Ashe,	8,539	1024 68
Beaufort,	11,746	1305 92
Bertie,	9,973	1196 76
Bladen,	8,024	962 88
Brunswick,	5,651	714 12
Buncombe,	12,338	1480 56
Burke,	6,919	830 28
Cabarrus,	8,674	1040 88
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32
Camden,	5,174	620 88
Carteret,	6,208	744 96
Caswell,	12,161	1459 32
Catawba,	8,234	983 08
Chatham,	16,055	1926 60
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36
Chowan,	5,252	630 24
Cleveland,	9,697	1163 64
Columbus,	5,308	636 96
Craven,	12,329	1476 48
Cumberland,	17,723	2126 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84
Davidson,	14,123	1694 76
Davie,	6,998	839 76
Duplin,	11,111	1333 32
Edgecombe,	13,770	1652 40
Forsythe,	10,627	1275 25
Franklin,	9 510	1151 20
Gaston,	7,228	867 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36
Granville,	17 303	2076 36
Greene,	5,320	628 52
Guilford,	18,480	2217 60
Halifax,	13,007	1560 84
Harnett,		
Haywood,	6,607	828 84
Henderson,	6,883	825 96
Hertford,	6,656	798 72
Hyde,	6,685	790 20
Iredell,	13,062	1567 44
Jackson,		
Johnston,	11,861	1423 32
Jones,	3,935	472 20
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84
Lincoln,	6,624	830 88
Madison,		
McDowell,	5,741	688 92
Macon,	6,169	750 28
Martin,	6,961	835 32
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1406 88
Montgomery,	6,163	739 56
Moore,	8,552	1026 26
Nash,	9.034	1085 08
New Hanover,	14,236	1708 32
Northampton,	10,731	1287 72
Onslow,	7,040	844 80
Orange,	14 957	1794 84
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60
Person,	8,825	1059 00
Pitt,	10,745	1289 40
Polk,		
Randolph,	15,176	1811 12
Richmond,	7,936	752 32
Robeson,	11,080	1329 60
Rockingham,	12,363	1483 56
Rowan,	12,329	1479 48
Rutherford,	12,388	1286 56
Sampson,	12,311	1477 32
Stanly,	6,348	751 76
Stokes,	8,490	1028 80
Surry,	17,643	2117 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24
Union,	9,258	1110 96
Wake,	21,123	2534 76
Warren,	10,366	1243 92
Washington,	4,780	573 60
Watauga,	3;348	401 76
Wayne,	11,478	1377 26
Wilkes,	11,642	1397 04
Wilson,		
Yadkin,		
Yancey,	8,068	968 16
	753,542	$90,425 04

May 15, 1856—w3w.

☞The Anti Know Nothing party in the bounds of the Limestone Company will hold a meeting on Saturday the 31st instant, at the house of Wm. R. Murray, Esq., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the County Convention which meets in Asheville on the first Saturday in June.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1856.

Bill for Sale of Real Estate.

John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, C. S. Williams, J. O. Williams, and Amanda M. Williams, L. C. Burgen and G. W. Burgen, by their next Friend R. H. Burgen, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides and Amanda Whitesides, who sue by their next friend John U. Whitesides, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, Jas. M. Williams, W. E. Williams, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendents are not inhabitants of this State, and reside beyond the limits of the same—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Rutherford, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. H. Bryan, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County of Rutherford, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*

April 17, 1856. Pr's fee $6. 6w

NOTICE.

SOME twelve months ago the undersigned gave to L. A. Brigman a note for twenty-five dollars. As said note has been paid, we are determined not to pay it again.

PEAK & HENRY.

April 24, 1856.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

---

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

EXTRA COURT.

ORDERED, by his Honor, J. L. Bailey, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the State of North Carolina, that an Extra Term of said Court be opened and held for the County of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville commencing on the third Monday in June next when and where suitors and witnesses will attend.

J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

Asheville, April 17, 1856. 6w (Spectator copy

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat are particularly invited to call.

JOHN W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

Molasses.

500 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. Baird, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

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THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1856.

Bill for Specific Performance.

James O. Williams, John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, Charles S. Williams, and A. M. Williams, Louisa C. Burgen and G. W. Burgin, who sue by their next friend R. H. Burgin, and Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, James M. Williams, William E. Williams, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides and Amanda Whitesides, by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, R. Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

James Bradley, Malinda Bradley, John P. Bradley, Thomas Bradley, and Minty Bradley's children, viz: all heirs at Law of G. W. Bradley.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, but live beyond the limits of the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," published in the town of Asheville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and taken against them.

Witness, L. H. Bryan, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office in Rutherfordton the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*

April 17, 1856. w6 Printer's fee $6.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

FUN FOR THE MILLION!

Wild Western Scenes;
Streaks of Squatter Life;
New Orleans Sketch Book,
Stray Subjects Arrested and Bound Over
Peter Ploddy;
Louisiana Swamp Doctor;
Major Jones' Sketches of Travel;
" " Courtship;
Big Bear of Arkansas;
Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag;
Adventures of Simon Suggs;
Chronicles of Pineville;
Polly Peablossom's Wedding.

And a few more of the same sort, just received at ASTON'S.

May 1, 1856. tf

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

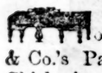
Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES* to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

State of North Carolina,

Burke County.

COURT OF EQUITY.

BILL TO AMEND AND RESTORE RECORDS AND OBTAIN TITLE TO LAND.

William Connelly,

vs.

Andrew Janes, James Janes, Geo. W. Janes, Angeline Janes, Mary Janes, Nancy G. Janes, and others.

IT appearing to me, E. J. Erwin, Clerk & Master in Equity in and for the County and State aforesaid, by Affidavit filed, that the Defendants Andrew, James, George W., Angeline, Mary, and Nancy G. Janes are non residents and live without the jurisdiction of said Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said non resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1856, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. ERWIN, Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity for Burke County, at Office, this 8th April, 1856.

E. J. ERWIN, *C. M. E.*

6w Printer's fee $6.

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot.. linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders, sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is "*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sackrees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina give us a call. Tailors, stand aside for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, [illegible] trunks, carpet bags, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY, Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams M. Patton, A B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.

W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.

J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.

J. D. BOYD, " "

C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benjamins' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 *Months:*

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,

Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 cow6

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again, breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—*enriching* and *purifying* the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,

162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. {Feb 7, 1856. 6m

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THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

And He Said---Write! Write!

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.

April 10—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,

St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,

A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.